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legs, but on the 25th, two birds, undoubtedly these same two came much nearer and were identified as Willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*.) They were very tame, permitting approach within less than one hundred feet, when their marked plumage was very much in evidence. My two sons and myself watched them for probably an hour with our naked eyes and also with the field glasses, drew a diagram of their markings and wrote a description from life. We tried to take photographs but in this we failed and pressing for a nearer view, finally caused the birds to move away. We saw them again the next day but that was the last of them. Twenty-five years' observation on this beach has never shown me one before and I believe them to be very rare here.— EGBERT BAGG, *Utica, N.Y.*

Killdeer Plover at Cambridge, Mass.— On November 15, 1913, during the Harvard-Yale freshman football game, two Killdeer Plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*) alighted on the field while the game was in progress. It was during the third period of the game that the plover, calling shrilly, flew over the crowd. Several of the students whistled in reply. The birds circled around for a moment, and then alighted in the very middle of the field, — not forty yards away from the struggling players. Hardly had the birds folded their wings, when the Harvard stand burst out cheering for their team; this was too much for the plover and calling once or twice, they flew up and away.

This incident is most singular, not only because of the unnatural behavior on the part of the plover, but because Killdeer are extremely rare migrants in the Cambridge region.— G. KINGSLEY NOBLE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) **at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.**— On July 25, 1913, I watched an immature Turkey Vulture on the west bank of Squibnocket Pond. The bird was evidently very much interested in something below him on the shore. After hovering and circling for a short time, he alighted on the ground behind some bayberry bushes. Upon showing my head above the shrubbery, the vulture swept majestically away; and, followed by a pestering Kingbird, soon disappeared into the blue sky.— G. KINGSLEY NOBLE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Doryfera vs. Hemistephania.— In his Birds of North and Middle America, Part V, page 342, Ridgway, following the British Museum Catalogue (Salvin, 1892, p. 38) and the Hand-List (1900), uses *Hemistephania* Reichenbach, 1854, as the generic name of the Lance-billed Hummingbirds, rejecting *Doryfera* Gould, 1847, because of the prior *Doryphora* Illiger, 1809. Inasmuch as the second element of these names, though of the same signification, is from a different language and the rules of American Ornithologists' Union Code do not allow the rejection or emendation of a hybrid name, there seems to be no reason why *Doryfera* should not be employed. *Doryfera* was used by Hartert in the Tierreich